



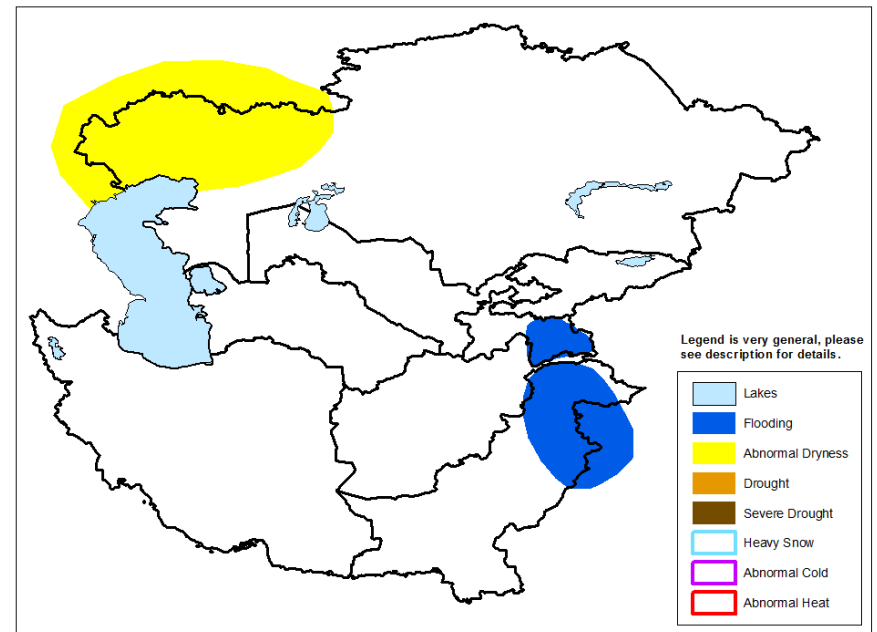
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook July 23 - 29, 2015

Temperatures:

Above-average temperatures prevailed across the region from July 12 to 18 with the largest anomalies (5 degrees C or more) across southern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Maximum temperatures reached 40 degrees C as far north as southern Kazakhstan with the hottest temperatures (47 degrees C) observed across Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. High temperatures during the first half of July have led to mudflows and flooding, damaging infrastructure and displacing populations across eastern Tajikistan. During the next week, the GFS model indicates that above-normal temperatures will persist across eastern Kazakhstan with near to below-normal temperatures throughout the remainder of Central Asia.

Precipitation

Since June, both gauge and satellite rainfall measurements depict below average rainfall in western Kazakhstan, which has resulted in reduced ground moisture. This area of dryness is not expected to significantly impact the development of crops, as the country's major crop region resides further east. Seasonal dryness prevailed across much of the region with rainfall (10 mm or more) limited to extreme northern Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, locally heavy rainfall (50 to 144 mm) associated with the Indian Monsoon fell across northern Pakistan triggering floods. During the next week, the GFS model indicates widespread light to moderate precipitation (generally less than 25 mm) across the northern third of Kazakhstan with a continued risk of locally heavy rain and flooding across northern Pakistan.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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